

## AMERICAN OFFICIALS ASSERT:

# 'U.S. government, public won't accept historical claim to Land of Israel'

By WOLF BLITZER  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON — If the Likud is really serious about embarking on a major public relations campaign to convince Americans that Israel should not withdraw from any part of the Gaza Strip, Judea or Samaria, the prospective Israeli leadership should know that there is very little support in the U.S. Government or among the public at large for this position. U.S. officials said yesterday.

Most Americans will support Israel's position that it needs to retain certain small portions of these territories on national security grounds, the officials said. The strategic width of Israel's pre-1967 heartland was so narrow that even people in the State Department recognize that a few "modifications" in that line will have to be made, especially at Latrun and Kalkidia.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told Congress earlier this year that even the Arabs are ready to accept minor adjustments on the West Bank.

But when it comes to winning over American support for Israel's retaining all of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, officials said, Israel is unlikely to get very far. The officials said that not many Americans will accept Israel's religious or national claim that these areas are an integral part of the historical Land of Israel.

(Likud leader Menachem Begin's personal emissary, Shmuel Katz, is currently in the U.S. with the objective of explaining the views of Begin and the Likud to American officials and the public.)

"There are one million Palestinian Arabs living in the West Bank and Gaza Strip," an American official explained yesterday. "Even though Israel has established more than 50 settlements in these territories during the

past 10 years, there are only a few thousand Israelis living there."

The official went on to say that in this day and age of "majority rule," it was incomprehensible that the U.S. should accept the Likud position.

A White House source said: "Nobody is going to buy the religious argument certainly not Jimmy Carter, who has publicly taken the position that Israel will have to go back to the 1967 borders with only minor adjustments in that line."

Some U.S. sources have lately started talking about a referendum being conducted on the West Bank which would allow the people living there to determine their own political future. This has been the position taken during the past few years by Jordan's King Hussein. It was reiterated by Hussein during his visit to Washington in April, and has apparently sparked some discussion in the State Department.

According to U.S. sources, the Jordanian suggestions "make some sense."

One U.S. source said that following an Israeli withdrawal, the West Bank could be demilitarized for two to four years, and afterwards the referendum could be held. He pointed out that there were smooth democratic elections for municipal posts on the West Bank last year.

But this source maintained that this concept was by no means accepted yet by the U.S. Government. It was merely one of the many concepts American officials have been mulling over as they attempt to reconvene the Geneva Middle East peace conference later this year.

American officials are expecting the Likud position, as taken during the recent campaign, to be modified as the responsibilities of government become predominant. President Carter last week expressed some initial satisfaction that the Likud position already seems to be changing with respect to the West Bank.

## Rhodesia raid continues in Mozambique

SALISBURY. — Rhodesian troops continued their two-day juggernaut deeper into Mozambique yesterday and destroyed at least three black guerrilla base camps, military officials announced.

The military said the operation began on Sunday as a pursuit of a guerrilla raiding party, and developed into a full-scale strike yesterday against encampments up to 100 km. inside Mozambique.

A spokesman said the Rhodesians suffered no casualties, but he did not state whether their attacks were continuing.

The operation involved one of the deepest penetrations of Mozambique since the guerrilla war against Rhodesia's white minority government began four years ago.

Mozambique said yesterday its forces had shot down two Rhodesian fighter planes and a helicopter in the Zimbo area after they bombed villages in the northwestern province of Tete with napalm. Radio Mozambique said the Rhodesians had used heavy artillery in what it called the biggest attack in the area.

Rhodesian military headquarters denied that any aircraft had been lost. The first communiqué on Sunday said the troops with air support had hit a well-established base camp 6 km. across Rhodesia's southeast border, killing 20 guerrillas. As a result of information received, the forces continued operations, the communiqué said.

## Schindler met Begin: 'I like what I see'

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

"I feel a kinship to Likud leader Menachem Begin, for his love of the Jewish people," for his sense of Jewish destiny and for his respect for the Jewish future, despite the obvious political differences between us," said Rabbi Alexander Schindler, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, who leaves for the U.S. this morning after a brief post-election visit.

"I don't expect the majority of American Jews to embrace Begin's ideology, now, but I'm sure they'll respond to him as a person," said Schindler, whose constituents were worried last week about a possible confrontation between the command and the Carter Administration.

"Begin will strike up a warm relationship with President Jimmy Carter on the personal level, I'm sure," Schindler said. "If he fails to convince Carter of his ideas, the question is — will he be able to bend? Then will come the test of Begin's statesmanship, and the test of U.S. Jewry's willingness to follow him — and how far," he said.

"I'm going back with the feeling that while Begin is strong and determined, he's far from being a wild-eyed radical and he'll prove reasonable. His previous responsible behaviour in the national unity coalition, his devotion, and his capacity to grasp crucial issues all indicate that he'll recognize the realities."

Schindler told The Post that his talks with Begin himself, his friends

"and even his enemies" had given him much reassurance. "I shall urge the community and rally them to give the Likud leader every chance to form his government and present his views as forcefully as he can to the government and people of the United States. I have already caught a glimpse of statesmanlike character and intentions — and I like what I see. There's no cause to panic."

Schindler said he was heartened by Begin's sincere desire to make his government as representative as possible. His call to Begin to come in shows that he isn't exclusively partisan.

He said he stressed in his talks here the need for a broad-based, representative and parliamentarily stable government, to be set up as fast as possible, to obviate a vacuum which would invite external pressures. (Schindler is said to have urged the DMC very energetically to enter the Likud-led coalition, which would otherwise be too fragile, and so give it a more moderate image.)

He assumed that a government led by Begin would offer a clarity of views such as Israel's friends always called for — without any vagueness or fuzziness. He would not predict whether a confrontation with the U.S. administration was inevitable. "But you realize that no matter who would have headed the government here, and under any circumstances, there would have been disagreement and friction now."

## Shlomzion joins Likud coalition

By DAVID LEINSON  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Ariel "Arik" Sharon's Shlomzion Party yesterday joined the Likud to raise the Likud faction in the ninth Knesset from 43 to 45.

Sharon has now rejoined the right-wing bloc which he was instrumental in creating some years ago and quit in December 1974. He tried to rejoin Likud on the eve of the May 17 elections, but the Liberal faction in the bloc refused to give in to his demand for realistic places on the party list for his followers.

Shlomzion won two seats at the polls after Sharon campaigned under the slogan "Sharon for Minister of Defence." But this job will not be available to Sharon as the Likud has already announced the defence portfolio will be given to Ezer Weizman.

Sharon told The Jerusalem Post last night that at yesterday's meeting between Shlomzion and the Likud there was no discussion of what post he would have in the new administration. "It's too early to start talking about cabinet posts," he said.

He said the decision of Shlomzion to join Likud was taken "to strengthen the camp of Israel loyalists and to ease the formation of a government."

Sharon welcomed the choice of Moshe Dayan as foreign minister. "This is the first time that a government is being formed on the basis of national interest, and not in accordance with a party key," he said.

## Egypt reported asking for 150 U.S.-made F-5s

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Egypt's armed forces are desperately seeking to plug the holes in their armament left by the cut-off of Soviet supplies. "The New York Times" reported yesterday.

Military affairs correspondent Drew Middleton wrote that the most important item on the list of Egyptian military needs is the U.S.-made F-5 fighter bomber. He wrote that the Egyptians would like to purchase 150 or more of the aircraft.

"The sale would be politically as well as militarily significant since President Sadat needs the F-5s as proof to his people and to other Arab governments that his friendship with the U.S. is strong enough to bring him combat aircraft," Middleton said.

According to the report, the Egyptian army, as now manned and armed, has the capacity to fight a strong defensive battle in the Sinai Peninsula, but the air force, as presently equipped, is too inferior to the Israeli Air Force for offensive operations.

The reporter quoted a "high-level source" as advising that the negotiations on the diplomatic front will be more difficult in 1978 because "by then the whole programme of mutual polemics and border incidents that lead to war may have started again."

## 3 young brothers hurt in Lebanon

METULLA (Rim). — Three young brothers were seriously injured by artillery fire in southern Lebanon yesterday. The children were brought to the Israeli army medical clinic at the "Good Fence" by villagers from Marjayoun.

According to the villagers, the boys aged nine to 13, who live in Marjayoun, were hurt during an exchange between Christian Phalangists and Palestinian terrorist and leftist forces near the border.



Likud leaders arriving at Beit Hanassi yesterday for consultations with President Ephraim Katzir on the formation of a new government. They are, left to right, Yitzhak Shamir, Hillel Seidel, Ezer Weizman, Moshe Shamir and Simha Ehrlich. (Habaim Yisraeli)

## Likud leaders meet Katzir on coalition

By JUDY SIEGEL  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Likud leaders proposed yesterday that Menachem Begin be invited by President Ephraim Katzir to form a government, and expressed confidence that their party chief could put together a broad coalition in "a short time."

Meeting in the foyer of Beit Hanassi for about 90 minutes, over tall glasses of fruit juice, the delegation told Prof. Katzir of their "views and achievements," according to Simha Ehrlich of the party's Liberal wing. The group, which also included Moshe Nissim, Ezer Weizman, Yitzhak Shamir, Hillel Seidel, Yigal Horowitz, Moshe Shamir and Zalman Shoval, were the first to be received by the President for party consultations. The Alignment will appear today, followed by the NRP and the DMC tomorrow and smaller parties through Sunday.

Apparently amused by the sudden novelty of being pursued by dozens of reporters and photographers, the Likud leaders answered questions later with coolness and assurance. "I'm optimistic that the DMC will join the government," said Ehrlich. "I'm not sure that they rejected the choice of Moshe Dayan for foreign minister; they were just upset about the way it was handled."

He added, "It will take Begin less time than it did previous prime ministers to set up his coalition."

Weizman said that it was enough for the religious parties and Shlomzion to join the Likud, but that he hoped the DMC would also join the government.

The Likud would have preferred a national unity government, Moshe Nissim pointed out, but "the Alignment rejected that and we have to do without it." The Likud's suggestions for strengthening government and reducing the number of ministries.

The DMC, Nissim maintained, should join the coalition because of the "national need" for a strong government, as well as for its own welfare.

Prof. Katzir is expected to ask Begin to begin forming his government after the week-long consultations come to an end. Begin will have three days to answer. The prime minister-designate is then allocated 21 days to form a government; if he fails, the President may extend the period, by another 21 days.

## Begin's reply expected today Yadin insists on full coalition partnership

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT  
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The leader of the Democratic Movement for Change, Prof. Yigael Yadin, declared last night that his movement will join a coalition "only if we feel we're partners and can decisively influence matters."

His statement was greeted with prolonged applause by the 120 DMC Council members here last night. But Yadin immediately added the DMC cannot expect all its demands to be fulfilled. "It's clear to all of us that each party...will have to give up some of its demands," to facilitate an agreement, he said.

Earlier the DMC kicked the ball back into the Likud's court asking its leader, Menachem Begin, for "clarification" of Moshe Dayan's nomination for foreign minister.

The council authorized the party's secretariat and Knesset faction to decide on the basis of Begin's reply whether to continue coalition negotiations. But the final decision on entering the coalition will have to be approved by the full council.

The DMC, which suspended negotiations in protest against the Likud's unilateral nomination, wrote to Begin yesterday, asking, "Will all issues regarding the proposed government's policy, methods of government, composition and staffing of ministries... be completely open (to negotiation)?"

The DMC, which was scheduled to meet at 11 o'clock this afternoon, also asked: "Are you willing to inform us of your unilateral decisions (on these issues) until the negotiations are resumed?"

Questions were based on the DMC's suggestion for strengthening government and reducing the number of ministries. The DMC, Nissim maintained, should join the coalition because of the "national need" for a strong government, as well as for its own welfare.

Yadin complained he received the text of the Likud resolution from "reporters, so to speak," and not from the Likud. He also noted that Likud leaders gave conflicting interpretations of the resolution. "Maybe it was designed to give way to contradictory interpretations," Yadin told the council.

In his letter, Yadin said the Likud resolution, allowing Begin to appoint his bloc's candidates but requiring him then to get the approval of the

Likud Executive, is not "a clear answer."

Dr. Eliahu Ben-Eliassar, head of the Likud Information Division, told The Post that Begin is expected to reply today "after consulting some friends." His reply will be brought before the DMC Council, which will then decide whether to continue the negotiations.

The Likud Executive, which is to meet at 11 o'clock this morning, may discuss the matter. The DMC letter may revive the conflict between the Herut and La'am factions, which support the Dayan nomination, and the Liberals, who oppose it. Sunday's Executive decision was carefully worded in an attempt to resolve that conflict.

An overwhelming majority in the DMC Council tacitly endorsed the leadership's moves, when they decided to endorse the letter and not to debate the tactical moves.

In the general discussion on the situation, members appeared to favour continuing talks with the Likud if the Dayan affair is settled. But many, especially members of the former Shinui group, are adamantly opposed to sitting at the same government table as Dayan, whom they consider responsible for shortcomings discovered in the Yom Kippur War.

Rubinstein asked: "Will we be able to believe one word he tells us as a foreign minister? Will we be able to believe what he says in Israel's name?"

Several speakers endorsed Rubinstein's criticism, but Nahman Uriel said the council should not hold a symposium on Dayan's personality. "The Council is supposed to discuss principles, not the personalities of Begin or (Shlomzion's leader) Ariel Sharon."

Earlier the council elected the movement's new secretariat. Yadin will head it. Four members were chosen from the movement's Knesset members: Shmuel Tamir (who won 73 of the 119 votes), Meir Amit (72), Rubinstein (69) and Meir Zorea (53).

The remaining eight were chosen from the council membership: Dan Biber (78), Boaz Nahir (70), Meir de Shalit (68), Ram Ron (62), Ramon Harel (54), Eli Eyal (47), Avner Peretz (45) and Yoram Elster (45).

Likud's Liberal leader Arye Dulkhin (Continued on page 2, col. 2)

## Tunisia-Libya crisis near danger point

TUNIS (AP). — Three years after signing an abortive merger agreement with Libya, Tunisia is bracing for a dangerous confrontation with its oil-rich, Soviet-backed neighbour.

Tunisia's pro-western government of President-for-life Habib Bourguiba is involved in an increasingly bitter conflict with Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi over off-shore oil-exploration rights in a contested part of the Mediterranean. But some Tunisian leaders believe Gaddafi's ultimate aim is to gain control over all of Tunisia and its six million inhabitants.

Both countries have deployed their naval forces in the Gulf of Gabes, off the Libyan-Tunisian border. Western diplomats and military observers have little doubt, however, that the Tunisian navy would be hopelessly outnumbered in any attempt to enforce what Tunisia regards as its vital sovereign rights.

Gaddafi, also involved in a conflict with Egypt on its eastern border, has given the Soviet Union the use of Libyan military bases in exchange for massive supplies of sophisticated Russian arms. Western intelligence reports say hundreds of Russian military technicians are training Libyan personnel in the use of offensive surface-to-surface missiles, heavy tanks and at least seven submarines ceded to Libya by the Soviet navy.

Tunisia's navy comprises a few outdated gunboats. Its 20,000-man army has French and American weaponry, some of it dating from the Korean War.

Habib Achour, leader of Tunisia's pro-government labour federation,



Three years after Libyan head of state Muammar Gaddafi and Tunisian President Habis Bourguiba smiled at each other in Djirba after signing an agreement to merge their nations into a single state, the two countries are on a collision course over Tunisia's charges that Libyan-sponsored off-shore oil drilling is a violation of the former's territorial integrity. (UPI)

recently conferred with Gaddafi in Tripoli and brought disturbing news back to the Tunisian leaders. Gaddafi in effect told Achour he does not recognize Tunisia's withdrawal from the two countries' 1974 merger agreement and that any discussion of off-shore boundary lines is therefore irrelevant.

Since Libya and Tunisia are a single country, Gaddafi argued, Libya is perfectly entitled to explore

for oil in any part of Tunisia's continental shelf in the Mediterranean. Ailing President Bourguiba signed the merger agreement with Gaddafi on the Tunisian holiday island of Djerba on January 12, 1974. Bourguiba's Prime Minister Hedi Nouira was abroad at the time. He hurried back to Tunis and promptly "disengaged" his country from Bourguiba's commitment.

The agreement was never formally repudiated, but was buried in a procedural labyrinth in Tunisia's parliament. Gaddafi blamed Nouira personally for the breakdown of the merger and has publicly threatened to bring about the downfall of Tunisia's prime minister, who is also Bourguiba's designated successor as president.

In March 1976, Tunisian security men arrested four Libyans belonging to an undercover "dirty tricks" section of the Libyan army. They confessed they were sent to Tunisia with orders to assassinate Nouira. Bourguiba himself has openly accused Gaddafi of plotting his

assassination in revenge for the collapse of the merger.

The conflict over oil rights centres on an area about 150 kilometres east of Djerba. Italian and French oil companies have prospecting concessions in this highly promising area from both the Libyan and Tunisian governments. Because the sovereign claims of the two governments overlap, so do the concessions.

Early this year, the Italian state-owned Agip company, armed with a Libyan concession, began drilling at a contested site known as "Scarabeo IV" some 180 kms. off the point where the Libyan-Tunisian border reaches the Mediterranean coast.

A Tunisian gunboat was sent to the rig to warn the Italians they were trespassing in Tunisian waters. The Italians promptly evacuated the site to avoid becoming involved in the dispute. Gaddafi, infuriated by the Italian action, ordered the suspension of trade negotiations with Italy and invited American operators to take over part of the Agip concession.

Some days ago, an independent American company, Reading and Bates, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, towed a new rig into the area. The official Tunisian News Agency said the rig, the J.M. Bates, was protected by armed Libyans and a small naval task force, including a Soviet-built submarine.

On Sunday, Tunisia submitted a memorandum to the Arab League calling the above act a "flagrant violation" of Tunisian sovereignty. Tunisian officials, however, apparently hoped to settle the conflict by negotiation.

Yesterday the Libyan government rejected the Tunisian charge. According to the Tripoli-based Arab Revolution News Agency (ARNA), the American rig is drilling 45 kms. toward the east of the seaward boundary between the two countries, or well within Libyan territorial waters.

The Tunisian position, spelled out Sunday by a Foreign Ministry spokesman, is that both countries had agreed that the International Court at The Hague would settle the dispute, and that in the meantime

## Have-nots angry with U.S. plan at economic parley

PARIS (AP). — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance yesterday offered some limited programmes to close the economic gap between the haves and have-nots of the world and said real solutions would require further negotiations.

Vance apparently angered the poor nations in his speech to the 37-member North-South Conference by stressing that building a new, equitable world economic relationship will take a long time and is not the responsibility of the U.S. and the industrialized countries alone.

The bloc of 18 underdeveloped countries at the Conference on International Economic Cooperation reacted to Vance's programme by going into a caucus to decide whether the conference should be called off.

Vance made it clear that the underdeveloped countries should not look to the rich alone to cure all the problems. Then came the unexpected and apparently unwelcome Vance plan to limit the conference to his proposals and set up a new framework for continuing the dialogue at a later, unspecified time. (Earlier story — page 4)

## Summer visits to West Bank start tomorrow

RAMALLAH (Rim). — With the start of school and university summer holidays in Arab countries, the season of summer visits to Judea and Samaria begins tomorrow.

Visitors from Arab countries and West Bank students studying abroad can cross the Jordan River bridges only with special permits that must be applied for by their relatives here.

During the last two weeks the streets of West Bank towns have been free of demonstrations as high school pupils prepared for the end-of-year examinations. The exams are due to end in a few days, and the pupils will all be on their way.

## Likud, Agudat Yisrael to meet this morning

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Coalition talks between the Likud and Agudat Yisrael are scheduled to begin this morning.

MK-elect Rabbi Menachem Porush told The Jerusalem Post yesterday that the Aguda delegation will first want to hear how the Likud feels about various religious issues.

One demand that Aguda will put forward is the abolition of the requirement that girls who request exemption from army service on the grounds that they are religious must pass the interrogation of a board.

"If we don't get this, we won't be a coalition partner at all," Rabbi Porush said.

On Sunday Ezer Weizman, who is slated to be minister of defence, told leaders of the National Religious Party that he would agree to simplifying the current procedures for exempting religious girls.

Both Agudat Yisrael and the NRP seek a reduction in the number of Sabbath work permits granted to industrial enterprises. And they both are pressing for the amendment of the recently passed Abortion Law.

Rabbi Porush said that the Aguda leadership has not yet discussed cabinet portfolios at all. The party has four Knesset seats.

Polish Agudat Yisrael, which has

one Knesset seat, has not had any formal contact with the Likud. According to a PAY source, informal telephone conversations between the two have amounted to saying, "We've got to meet."

The Likud-NRP committee that is to draft the basic principles of the new government is scheduled to hold its first meeting on Thursday. On Sunday, NRP members joined the team headed by MK-elect Yosef Rom of the Likud, which is examining the structure of the government.

Dates have not yet been set for the first meeting of the committee on the religious status quo or of the committee on electoral reform.

With respect to portfolios, a member of the NRP negotiating team said that they were waiting for the outcome of the Likud's talks with the Democratic Movement for Change since that would affect their demands.

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## Customs stop airport work, may strike

**BEN-GURION AIRPORT (Itim).** — Customs workers at the airport here stopped work for two hours yesterday morning, will stop working for the same time today and tomorrow, and have threatened to start an all-out strike next Monday to back demands that a suspended colleague be reinstated.

Passengers on outgoing flights walked through customs without surrendering Treasury authorizations for foreign currency allowances, enabling these authorizations to be used again. Customs officials also did not register taxable goods taken by Israeli tourists leaving the country — thus forcing them to prove on their return to Israel that the goods were not bought abroad. Goods at the freight terminal also were not released.

The customs workers are protesting that a colleague, Ephraim Ivan, 32, has not been reinstated to his position after a four-year suspension. Ivan was suspended after an indictment on charges that he helped smugglers evade customs. Last December he was acquitted. After his acquittal the customs authorities said they would try Ivan before an internal disciplinary board, but the proposal was not carried out.

The workers asked the Civil Service Commission, the customs directorate and the Hatzadot to get Ivan reinstated; but no action was taken. The only body that supported their demand was the Lod Labour Council, which backed their work stoppage yesterday.

## Two get five years for armed robbery

**TEL AVIV (Itim).** — The two Jerusalemites who robbed the Bank Leumi's Neve Avram branch of IL208,000 on February 22 were yesterday sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

The men, Yitzhak Pollak, 30, and Yoram Amich, 29, pleaded guilty to charges of armed robbery, being in possession of weapons and, stealing a car. They were caught a few minutes after the robbery, and the money was found in a field near the bank.

## Husband held in Jerusalem double murder

**Natanel Krasnatsky** of Beersheba, suspected of having murdered his wife Pnina (Paula) and her lover, Ovadia Shalvaz, on Saturday night in Jerusalem, was yesterday ordered detained for 15 days.

The Krasnatskys had been separated for the past few months. The police representative, Sgt. Shimon Sharbit, told Judge Meir Midin that police investigators had got to Krasnatsky's flat in Beersheba on Saturday night about 1 a.m. They found a revolver in his possession, for which he had a licence.

Sharbit stated that Krasnatsky's alibi did not stand up, and that the police had taken testimony that indicated beyond any reasonable doubt that his automobile had been in Jerusalem around the time of the murder.

Krasnatsky's lawyer, Yosef Toussas-Cohen, said that there was no evidence linking his client to the murder. He asked the court to fix a shorter detention period.

"One would have to be Superman to get from Jerusalem to Beersheba in 50 minutes," he added.

Judge Midin ruled that he had been impressed by a "secret document" submitted by the police and that he had not been convinced that the subject could not have committed the crime and got back to Beersheba when he did. (Itim)

## Soldier jailed for unlicensed driving of stolen car

**TEL AVIV (Itim).** — For stealing a car and driving without having a permit or insurance, David Diller, 30, of Tel Aviv, a soldier on conscript duty, was yesterday sentenced to a year in prison and given another year suspended. He was also barred from getting a driving permit for three years.

Diller's counsel, Zvi Lidsky, asked for leniency saying that his client wished to turn over a new leaf. Magistrate's Court Judge Yehoshua Ben-Shlomo rejected the plea.

## Israelis own over 106,000 firearms

Over 106,000 firearms are in the possession of the country's citizens, Ya'acov Markovitz, assistant director-general for emergency services and special duties in the Ministry of Interior, reported to the ministry's administration yesterday.

In addition, about 32,000 firearms are owned by "designated enterprises," such as offices and guard companies.



Natanel Krasnatsky, centre, handcuffed to policeman, is led into Jerusalem Magistrate's Court yesterday. He was remanded in custody for 15 days in connection with killing of his estranged wife and her friend on Saturday night. (Rahamim Yisraeli)

## Stiff jail terms for post office robbers

**TEL AVIV (Itim).** — Four men who took part in an armed robbery in a Ramle post office, getting away with nearly IL1m. in cash, were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 14 to 10 years at the Tel Aviv District Court yesterday.

The four men — one of whom, Herzl Ma'atuk, 27, served in the Border Police at the time of the robbery — admitted the charges. Ya'acov Takumi, 29, was sentenced to 14 years in jail. His brother Ben-Zion Takumi, 24, and Moshe Sharbit and Ma'atuk were jailed to 10 years each.

Meir Ben-Hayun, 36, the post office clerk who allegedly masterminded the robbery, and Ma'atuk's superior officer in the police, Meir Dayan, 29, denied the charges and will be tried separately.

The relatives of the sentenced men created an uproar in the court chambers when the three judges pronounced sentence. They had expected much lighter terms since the four men had no criminal records and had pleaded guilty. A heavy police force had to defend the convicted men's attorneys from the frate relatives as they pushed the prisoners through the crowd and out of the courtroom.

According to the charge sheet, the post office clerk, Ben-Hayun, talked to Sharbit last December about his idea to rob the post office on the day old-age pensions were deposited by a Brinks truck. Sharbit and Ben-Hayun allegedly planned the details of the robbery, and Sharbit enlisted the four other men into the conspiracy.

On the morning of the robbery

Ma'atuk hired a car at Ben-Gurion Airport, where he is stationed, and changed the licence number with stolen plates. The robbers waited near the bank until the Brinks truck deposited three sacks containing IL12,000 at the post office. Ben-Hayun then allegedly left his counter in the post office and walked outside to give the robbers a sign to hurry up. During the robbery Ya'acov Takumi fired a shot from an Uz sub-machinegun. Ma'atuk had given Sharbit the weapon he had been issued in the Border Police.

The robbers took the money to the Takumi's home. But Herzl Ma'atuk managed to steal IL20,000 from the gang's loot. This money was recovered, but the rest of the money has not been found. Ya'acov Takumi told police he would give them the money after the trial.

The judges took a dim view of the robbers' refusal to turn over the money. Ya'acov Takumi, who concealed it, got the heaviest term.

Commenting on the severity of the sentences, the judges said the "crime wave that has engulfed the country" forced them to ignore extenuating circumstances, such as the men's clean records, and to impose heavy sentences to deter others.

## British Jews hit gov't complicity in boycott

By MARK SEGAL  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

**LONDON.** — Heads of three major Jewish community organizations yesterday called for effective government action on the Arab boycott and for legislation to protect British companies and businessmen from boycott pressures. Over 1,000 British firms were said to be on the boycott list.

The three Jewish leaders told a press conference at the House of Commons that they had submitted a memorandum to Prime Minister James Callaghan and sent it on to members of Parliament. But when Callaghan received a Jewish delegation he said he would take no action against the boycott.

The Jewish demands were explained at the press conference by Lord Fisher, president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews; Zionist Federation chairman Eric Moonman, MP; and B'nai B'rith honorary president Fred Worms.

They urged an immediate end to the Foreign Office complicity in the boycott and a change in the advice given by the Trade Department to businessmen threatened by the boycott. Fisher threatened Callaghan had stressed that while the government does not approve of any boycott, it would not take any active steps to stop it.

The three leaders found the government's failure to act "intolerable," especially its leaving companies "defenceless" by telling firms threatened by the boycott that their decision to comply or not must depend on their "commercial judgment." They drew attention to Foreign Office authentication of notaries' signatures on boycott documents required by Iraq, which they regarded as "Government connivance" with the boycott.

The activities of the Parliamentary Committee Against the Boycott were highlighted by the presence at the news conference of Lord Byers (Liberal) and the Duke of Devonshire (Conservative), Lord Fisher (Labour), and a number of Labour MPs.

Moonman said that the U.S. could be expected to exert pressure on members of the European Economic Community to adopt counter-boycott measures following American legislation against the boycott. "Big business in the U.S. would not stand by and allow contracts to go to Europe," he said.

The speakers noted the French Assembly's recent enactment of anti-boycott legislation, and the West German government's

successful intervention on Volkswagen's behalf against the boycott.

They singled out Metal Box and British Leyland as two companies that recently surrendered to Arab pressure. Barclays Bank, on the other hand, had not.

On another subject, Prime Minister Callaghan said he was optimistic about peace prospects in the Middle East. He told a delegation of Jewish leaders that "now more than ever" there is a real chance for achieving an overall peace settlement. He implied that the chance could be lost.

Callaghan reportedly expressed this view when he received a delegation of the Board of Deputies of British Jews at 10 Downing Street. He based his optimism on his recent meetings with Arab and Israeli leaders, and on his recent discussions with President Carter and other western leaders.

Callaghan's recent visitors from the Middle East included Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon, Jordan's King Hussein, and Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd.

At his meeting with the Jewish delegation, Callaghan did not express his personal views on Labour's defeat in Israel.

Callaghan promised that he would keep the issue of Soviet Jewry in mind when tackling human rights at the forthcoming Belgrade conference that will review the Helsinki agreement.

Another subject discussed was the growing threat of neo-Fascism in Britain, with the rise of the racist National Front in the recent local-government elections.

## Esther Roth wins 100-metre hurdles

**DORTMUND, West Germany** (Reuters). — Israeli hurdler Esther Shabamorov Roth finished first in the 100-metre hurdle event on Sunday at an international athletics meeting here. Her time was 13.01 seconds. (her best time in the event is 12.93 seconds, an Israeli record, set last August at an athletics meet in Berlin.)

Second at Dortmund was West Germany's Leonore Leidel, 13.61 seconds, with West Germany's Ute Schallueck third at 13.82 seconds.

A RELIGIOUS book week will be held in Yeshivat Mea She'arim Square and in the Mea She'arim market in Jerusalem beginning tomorrow.

"With very little effort, you could be the best moderately priced restaurant in Jerusalem." We've done it, but with more than a little effort.

## Le Bidule

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## IL6m. pay rise for 450 rabbis

The country's 450 state-employed rabbis have been promised a rise in salary and status following a meeting this week of the Ministerial Committee on Wages. The agreement will cost the government and local authorities about IL6m. — IL6m. extra a year.

Religious Affairs Minister Haim Zadok said that rabbis' wages have fallen seriously behind over the years. Religious Affairs Ministry Director-General Yisrael Lippel noted that the rabbis work around the clock, including Shabbat and Jewish holidays.

Local rabbis will henceforth receive salaries no lower than those of chairmen of religious councils, thus raising them by up to IL1,000 per month. Moshe Shalev, who have been paid less than their colleagues in town, will get an additional IL1,500 monthly.

## Art students strike against teachers

Post Art Editor

Students of the Bezalel Academy's Fine Arts Department have been on strike since Sunday. They are protesting against the quality of teaching in their department, which they contend has stagnated under the leadership of Prof. John Byle, a painter who has headed it for the last nine years.

The students have chosen an awkward time to strike, some weeks before the end of final term. Their protests, however, were first made last year, when they asked for a higher say in determining the nature of their programmes. Previous threats to strike were halted by promises of change, which, they charge, have not been implemented.

Most of the students seek the dismissal of a number of full-time teachers. They insist that the salaries of the latter could be better spent engaging the services of part-time lecturers and instructors with more interesting ideas. They also wish to adapt grading systems to recent developments in art that have no previously known norms.

Members of the faculty were not immediately available for comment.

## Can violence be blamed on sharav?

By ARTHUR KEMELMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

**TEL AVIV.** — Is there any connection between the sharav and the five murders and two suicides that have taken place in Israel during the past 10 days?

There is, claims Professor Felix Gad Sulman of the Hebrew University's Department of Applied Pharmacology and Bioclimatology.

He says that the hot winds can cause aggressive behaviour by producing an excessive amount of serotonin, a chemical in the brain which is essential to its normal functioning. An excess of serotonin may result in aggression, Sulman points out.

Such an excess could possibly be the factor in pushing an unstable personality over the brink, he adds.

On the other hand, says Prof. Sulman, depletion of body fluids from adrenaline and noradrenaline may cause depression and suicidal tendencies.

Four murders and one suicide occurred last weekend when the hot, dry air peculiar to a sharav prevailed. In the first instance, a Tourism Ministry employee shot two fellow workers and then killed himself. On Saturday, an unknown assailant killed a man and a woman in what police described as a crime of passion.

On May 20, a man entered the home of his divorced wife carrying an M-16 rifle. When she fled to a neighbor's apartment, he shot the neighbor and then committed suicide.

This incident did not occur during a sharav. However, according to one theory, sharav-related ailments may be felt in advance by some individuals.

In a study of cases of homicide, Dr. Simcha Landan of the Institute of Criminology at the Hebrew University found a trend towards a relationship between murder and sharav conditions. But Landan told *The Jerusalem Post* that further study will be necessary to verify this.

However, Prof. Emeritus Israel Drapkin, also of the Institute, studied suicides in Israel between 1952 and 1967. He reports no connection between suicides and sharav conditions.

He says that he was led to study the possibility of such a relationship from studies in Germany and in Switzerland, which showed a link between a European sharav, called a *sirocco*, and an increase in violence, suicides and road accidents.

As for the police, one investigator points out that you can prove different things with statistics. On the other hand, he adds, if the weather can help solve murders, he might consider studying meteorology.

## Jailed, fined for 'massage parlour'

**TEL AVIV (Itim).** — A bookkeeper to an accounting firm was yesterday sentenced to three months' imprisonment, given another nine months suspended, and fined IL5,000 for operating a "massage parlour" in his Ramat Gan apartment.

The man, Noah Yitzhaki, 41, pleaded guilty and expressed remorse. He had been charged with maintaining the "parlour," where the services of two "masseuses" included "providing relief" to men. He collected IL50 from the masseuses for each client they serviced.

District Court Judge David Wallach said he was not imposing a severe sentence in view of the Ben-Zio Committee's recent recommendations to relax the laws concerning "immoral" behaviour between consenting adults.

## Bribery probe in Housing Ministry

**TEL AVIV (Itim).** — Police suspect that senior Housing Ministry officials conspired with a ministry architect to receive bribes from private contractors, a policeman said yesterday while asking for the remand of architect Ya'acov Yotzifov. A magistrate agreed to let police hold him for 15 days.

Police suspect that Yotzifov, a senior ministry architect, received a IL30,000 bribe from another architect to authorize payment for

plans for a shopping centre in the village of Jaljulya — plans which had actually been drawn up by ministry architects.

Police are investigating four other ministry projects and they have found evidence of falsified documents which could have been altered to conceal bribes. Police say they are investigating the possibility that Yotzifov gave part of the bribe money he allegedly received to his superiors in the Housing Ministry.

## Two men sentenced for violent robbery

**TEL AVIV (Itim).** — For forcing their way into their victims' apartment, threatening them with a knife, cutting the hands of one of their victims, and then making off with IL10,000 in cash and a valuable ring, two men were yesterday sentenced to imprisonment by the Tel Aviv

District Court.

Ezra Yermolow, 20, of Tel Aviv was sentenced to five years; and his accomplice, Shabru Sharif Zelut, 20, of Jaffa, got four years. They committed their crimes on the night of February 7 against Yitzhak and Margalit Cohen of Shikun Bavli

## Tunisia-Libya near danger point

(Continued from page one)

the two countries should cooperate in the development of possible under-sea resources.

The ARNA statement made no mention of ships. Reading and Bates have not commented on the situation. It is not known what nationalities make up the crew.

ARNA repeated statements made twice by Major Abdussalam Jelloud, a member of the executive committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the country's second-ranking official, that Libya had invited the different companies to drill only after an understanding had been reached over the offshore boundary with Tunisia. Tunisia "then changed its mind in light of what it heard about the progress of exploration work," ARNA continued.

Earlier, the Libyans rejected the Tunisian proposal to submit the dispute to the International Court. Gadafi told Achour the Djersa agreement made arbitration irrelevant.

The Tunisians are particularly ri-

ed by the fact that Libya, one of the world's major oil exporters, has no real need for more oil, while the new discovery could double Tunisia's relatively small current output of 80,000 barrels per day. Tunisia's existing oilfields, in the Sahara near the Algerian border and off the Kerkennah Islands, northwest of the disputed area, have made oil the country's largest foreign-currency earner, with exports worth \$300 million in 1976.

Western observers believe Gadafi is convinced that time is on his side. They say the Libyan leader hopes a struggle for Bourguiba's succession will sooner or later bring internal conflict and instability to Tunisia, and leave the country ripe for a Libyan-sponsored takeover.

Bourguiba, 74, has not delivered a public speech for nearly half a year and has virtually withdrawn from the nation's decision-making process.

Nouria, 66, has long been the nation's effective leader. But he has little political following, and will face a difficult task whenever

Bourguiba disappears from the stage to be succeeded automatically by Nouria in accordance with Tunisia's constitution.

Several of the younger ministers, openly pro-western, are involved in bitter rivalry over the nation's future leadership. Therefore, some diplomatic observers believe they may ultimately "cancel each other out" in favour of more radical politicians.

Inside Tunisia, there has been a sudden revival of Islamic activism among the younger generation, under growing Libyan and Algerian influence.

Confronted with what he regards as a direct threat from Libya, aided by Gadafi-backed political exiles and "religiously based subversion," Nouria has embarked on a \$500m. five-year programme to modernize the Tunisian armed forces and their equipment.

The Tunisian army has never played any role in the nation's domestic politics but can be expected to resist any takeover bid by Gadafi and his Tunisian admirers.

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What you're looking for on holiday is not adventures but dependability. At a hotel you want to be able to rely on the service. In restaurants, even the small and obscure ones, you want to be sure of cultivated cuisine. In buying jewellery, fashions, watches, or small gifts, you want to know they are worth the money.

And on your journey you'd like to sit back and rely on an airline that will take

you there and back comfortably and directly.

If these are the things you demand of the country you're travelling to, your next goal should be Switzerland. And true though it is that everything in Switzerland has its price, this doesn't mean everything there costs money. The loveliest part of it — air, water, and the magnificent landscape — is completely free of charge.

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## Gunmen make concessions, negotiate swap South Moluccan problem will still face Dutch after seige ends

THE HAGUE (Reuters). — Even if Holland's latest double hostage drama ends without bloodshed, the government will face heavy pressure to rethink its policy towards the country's 40,000 South Moluccan exiles.

Yesterday the South Moluccan terrorists holding 80 hostages in an eight-day seige dropped a demand to take their hostages out of the country, and the Dutch government is negotiating a possible swap of the hostages for imprisoned Moluccan terrorists, a government spokeswoman said.

It was the second major concession made by the terrorists. On Friday they released their more than 100 captives after contagious illness swept through the Bovensmilde elementary school. The government had barred substantive talks with the estimated 15 terrorists until the children had all been released.

Spokesman Toos Faber said the gunmen still demand the release of 21 Moluccans jailed after previous terrorist attacks.

She said negotiations between the government crisis centre here and the gunmen are focusing on how the hostages would be released.

She said one of the ways being discussed is an exchange of the hostages and the prisoners at Amsterdam airport.

For the normally tolerant Dutch,

following the radio news every hour, it is all too familiar. Tempers are starting to snap as people ask why, after two similar grisly sieges in December 1975, it all had to happen again.

The use of 105 primary-school children as hostages by the gunmen, who still hold four teachers and about 35 train passengers at gunpoint, has led to threats of reprisals. "Your first thought is that this is really the end. All you can do is pack them on the boat and send them home," said a despairing father in the village of Bovensmilde, quoted by the weekly "Vrij Nederland."

The story of the South Moluccans and their treatment by successive governments since they came to Holland 27 years ago is not one with which the Dutch feel particularly comfortable.

Formerly the crack troops of the Royal Dutch-Indonesian Army, they were brought back to Holland, demobilized, forbidden to wear their cherished uniforms, and housed in bleak camps after newly independent Indonesia crushed an attempt to set up an independent republic in the South Moluccas.

The blow of demobilization was shattering, not just materially but destroyed the basis of their whole social orientation, causing lasting bitterness, according to Elias Rinsampey, a young Moluccan

anthropologist who lives in The Hague.

The Moluccans stuck together, refusing integration and dreaming of returning one day to their cluster of islands, free of Indonesian rule. They set up a "Republic of the South Moluccas" in exile which was recognized by nobody.

Until the 1960s, their Calvinist faith, military traditions, and patriarchal social structure held them together; but about 10 years ago a new radicalized generation, born in Holland, began to slip beyond their parents' control.

The trend towards violence culminated in December 1975, when two commandos hijacked a train and occupied the Indonesian consulate in Amsterdam. Four people died before they surrendered, two of them shot in cold blood.

The double hostage seizure was designed to force the Dutch government to abandon its refusal to support the South Moluccans' aim of independence from Indonesia.

It failed to achieve this objective; but it put the South Moluccan issue in the centre of world attention, something which the older generations' peaceful protests had never done. Most South Moluccans condemned the violence but felt proud of the young gunmen.

In Holland, where previously only right-wing Calvinists had shown much interest, there was a degree of sympathy among left-wing critics of Indonesia and liberals who felt guilty about the way their country had treated the troops who once helped it prop up colonial rule.

The government still refused to support the Moluccans' political aims, seeing their problem as a social one to be solved either by repatriation to Indonesia or gradual integration into Dutch society. But it set up a mixed committee with community leaders, hoping that a fresh dialogue would prevent any repetition of violence.

The government improved the South Moluccans' legal status, giving them all the rights of Dutch citizens except for the vote and service in the armed forces. The vast majority are still technically stateless, though a minority have Dutch or Indonesian citizenship.

Now critics are saying the government, full of liberal good intentions, has failed. The South Moluccans have been allowed to keep their private para-military formations while their political claims have been rejected.

The latest hijackings have demonstrated that one factor contributing to the government's dilemma is the rapid disintegration of the once-United South Moluccan community.

In 1975 the exiled republic's self-styled president, 66-year-old Johannes Manusama, who in theory commands the loyalty of three-quarters of the exiles, mediated with the gunmen and with other leaders helped bring the actions to an end.

This time all attempts to use the Moluccan community to open a channel to the gunmen have failed. Manusama's influence is thought to have waned, as splits and rivalries have increased among the generation of patriarchy. He has lost influence to Samuel Metlari, a Calvinist pastor of more radical views who has helped swing the exiles "republic" to the left and commit it to "progressive socialism."

News leaked into the Dutch press only a few weeks ago of an attempt, apparently inspired by Metlari, to win backing for the Moluccan cause from Vietnam.



An unidentified little girl recuperates in hospital on Friday after being held hostage for five days by South Moluccan gunmen in Bovensmilde village school. (AP radiophoto)

## Brezhnev talks tough on SALT, human rights

MOSCOW (UPI). — In a display of toughness toward the Carter Administration, Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev has accused the U.S. of taking an "unconstructive line" on a new strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT).

Brezhnev's charge, made in a television address Sunday night, contrasted with President Carter's statement during the weekend that SALT talks "have been going very well lately."

"No serious forward movement has been so far achieved in view of the unconstructive line of the U.S.," Brezhnev said.

He also issued a veiled warning to Carter that pressing the human rights issue at next month's Belgrade talks on European security and cooperation would harm détente.

U.S. Administration officials reported last week that Carter plans to make Belgrade "a vehicle for getting across his message about human rights."

Brezhnev said the Soviets would like the Belgrade meeting to be "the continuation and development" of the spirit of the 1975 Helsinki conference on European security and cooperation, to which it is a follow-up, and "another link in the development process of détente."

He said this could be achieved if the meeting were held "as an undertaking of cooperation and not of argument. Anybody who tried to orient it in a different direction would be assuming a great responsibility."

The 20-minute address left no doubt that Brezhnev was in full command, and that whatever realignments were under way inside the Kremlin, Soviet policy remained firm toward the U.S.

Brezhnev admitted that the meeting in Geneva earlier this month between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko was more productive than Vance's first visit to Moscow last month.

The Geneva meeting, Brezhnev said, "did show signs of some rapprochement between stands on some of the issues that were not agreed upon earlier."

But he said that it was of utmost importance that the U.S. Administration should take "a fully realistic stand" and proceed from the principle of equality and equal security.

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Waldheim at North-South Conference:

## 'World order' needed to ensure oil supplies

PARIS (UPI). — United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim proposed yesterday that oil-rich and other nations agree to set up a joint international body which would create a new "world energy order" ensuring energy supplies all around the planet.

Waldheim spoke at the opening session of the three-day North-South Conference in which U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and 26 other foreign or finance ministers are participating.

Waldheim said the new organization should be established under the UN.

Waldheim, opening the ministerial parley, said the current efforts to work out a new world economic order were triggered by the 1973 energy crisis.

"The energy problem," he said, "must be recognized as having a global dimension which calls for international action."

"It would seem that our institutional system is deficient where this problem is concerned. It needs to be supplemented by an institution which could contribute to the establishment of a 'world energy order' which would be endowed, to that end, with certain essential functions," he said.

At present oil-rich nations have their own cartel known as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

OPEC's drastic quadrupling of oil prices since 1973 helped plunge the world into a profound recession and prompted the West, under U.S. leadership, to set up the International Energy Agency, a cooperative designed to help cope with the growing energy shortages.

There is no formal relationship and little if any cooperation between OPEC and the IEA.

Waldheim said, referring to his new body, that if shortages are feared there will have to be an observation and information system to cover energy use and exploration, as well as research programmes.

"If energy sources are to be diversified, there must be machinery that is able, to some extent, to direct research and development expenditure to varied needs in the light of conditions which differ from one geographical area to another."

He said, "If we are to try to reduce the now formidable cost of developing new conventional or non-conventional resources, we must have international cooperation systems which existing institutional arrangements do not provide. It is hardly conceivable that these cooperative systems can be set up outside a universal organization," Waldheim said.

He urged the conference to agree to continue negotiations on ever tighter international economic cooperation and that this be done within the UN framework.

There was no immediate reaction from either OPEC or oil-consuming nations.

## Guatemalan kidnappers set terms

GUATEMALA CITY (AP). — Terrorists who kidnapped El Salvador's ambassador to Guatemala said yesterday they would release him if the president of the Inter-American Development Bank read a statement listing their social and political aims to delegates attending the bank's annual meeting here.

The kidnappers, who called themselves the Guerrilla Army of the Poor, made their demands known in a communiqué distributed to the news media.

There was no immediate confirmation from bank officials of whether the demands would be met.

The ambassador, Eduardo Casanova, 53, was kidnapped by five armed gunmen on May 14, 1977, from 38 countries gathered in Guatemala for the annual meeting of the development bank.

Casanova was kidnapped while driving in his car near the embassy residence. "It was just the two of us in the car," said the ambassador's wife. "Chato (her husband's nickname) thought that a truck driver had pulled in front of him, but then they made him get out of the car and took him away. They pushed me back in the car."

Casanova was the second influential member of El Salvador's conservative military regime to be kidnapped within six weeks. Leftist guerrillas kidnapped Foreign Minister Mauricio Borge on April 10 and killed him three weeks later after President Arturo Arango Molina refused to release 37 political prisoners.

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## Charred ruins of U.S. club searched; death toll at 160

SOUTHGATE, Kentucky (AP). — The parking lot at the Beverly Hills Supper Club is still crowded. Scores of cars sit as silent sentinels for the people who never drove away.

As recovery efforts resumed yesterday, 159 bodies had been pulled from the charred ruins where a fire on Saturday night had panicked 3,500 to 5,000 partying patrons. One other person died later at a hospital, raising the toll to 160.

"We're bringing in an additional crane to search, but all reports are that there are no more bodies," Southgate Mayor Ken Paul said yesterday. "We have found no more clothing or personal belongings."

On Sunday, Fire Chief Dick

Riesenberg had said he didn't think any more bodies would be found; but rescue supervisor Jim Lanagan said he feared more victims still lay under the rubble. At that time the death toll was estimated at up to 400.

Richard Schilling, who owns the club with his brother and father, said yesterday he would have no comment on the fire. "All we are trying to do is cooperate as much as possible," he said.

Many survivors said they thought the electricity had failed. They said the club was pitched into darkness shortly after the fire became known. A local policeman said that when he arrived at the club he saw no lights, including exit lights.

Campbell County coroner Fred Stine said more than 150 people had been hospitalized for burns or smoke inhalation.

The bodies, many of them uncovered after a crane lifted parts of the collapsed roof, were ferried to the armory-turned-morgue in Fort Thomas, Kentucky, on U.S. military trucks.

During the early rescue efforts, Mayor Paul had to ask police to guard the bodies.

"Can you believe it — we caught people taking stuff off the dead people," Paul said. Three persons were arrested.

There was no water sprinkler system in the club. Such systems were not made mandatory until after 1970, when the club was rebuilt following another fire. Kentucky Governor Julian Carroll and Mayor Paul said at the site on Sunday that the law should be made retroactive to include all public places.

The fire apparently began at about 9 p.m. starting in the basement of the three-story brick building, then breaking through the floor of the Zebra Room, one of several rooms and alcoves used for private parties.

A state fire official said the cause had not been determined.

Riesenberg had said he didn't think any more bodies would be found; but rescue supervisor Jim Lanagan said he feared more victims still lay under the rubble. At that time the death toll was estimated at up to 400.

Richard Schilling, who owns the club with his brother and father, said yesterday he would have no comment on the fire. "All we are trying to do is cooperate as much as possible," he said.

Many survivors said they thought the electricity had failed. They said the club was pitched into darkness shortly after the fire became known. A local policeman said that when he arrived at the club he saw no lights, including exit lights.

Campbell County coroner Fred Stine said more than 150 people had been hospitalized for burns or smoke inhalation.

The bodies, many of them uncovered after a crane lifted parts of the collapsed roof, were ferried to the armory-turned-morgue in Fort Thomas, Kentucky, on U.S. military trucks.

During the early rescue efforts, Mayor Paul had to ask police to guard the bodies.

"Can you believe it — we caught people taking stuff off the dead people," Paul said. Three persons were arrested.

There was no water sprinkler system in the club. Such systems were not made mandatory until after 1970, when the club was rebuilt following another fire. Kentucky Governor Julian Carroll and Mayor Paul said at the site on Sunday that the law should be made retroactive to include all public places.

The fire apparently began at about 9 p.m. starting in the basement of the three-story brick building, then breaking through the floor of the Zebra Room, one of several rooms and alcoves used for private parties.

A state fire official said the cause had not been determined.

## Belgian missing, 40 saved in risky Channel crossing

RAMSGATE, England (AP). — A party of 40 Belgian bargain-bunters, sailing across the English Channel in rubber dinghies, were rescued yesterday after a storm stranded them on a mid-Channel lightship. But a chopper who separated from the others was reported missing.

The man set sail for home on his own in a rubber dingy just as the rest of the Belgians were about to be picked up by a rescue boat, British Coastguardmen said.

All Channel shipping was alerted to look out for the lone sailor, and a French helicopter joined the search.

Four other Belgians sailing together had been reported missing in the choppy waters Sunday night, but they made it safely to Dunkirk, about 40 kilometres across the Channel in France, the Coastguardmen said.

Tired and seasick, most of the 40 shoppers, including women and children, were picked up by a rescue boat yesterday from the lightship, 15 kms. off Ramsgate, where they spent the night.

The Belgians crossed the Channel in warm sunshine on Saturday to hunt for bargains in English shops, where prices are much lower than on the continent. Cross-Channel shopping is commonplace following last

year's drop in the value of the British pound sterling.

The Belgians, travelling in a flotilla of motor-driven, inflatable rubber dinghies, crossed without incident from Dunkirk to Ramsgate. The sky was a cloudless blue and the sea was calm Sunday when they set off for the return voyage. But the wind suddenly blew up and rising seas buffeted their 5.4-metre dinghies.

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## THE FIFTH PAGE

THERE were about 30 of us assembled at the Magen David Adom station in Kfar-Sava that Friday morning, a motley crew of middle-aged businessmen, ruddy-faced farmers and young women. But all had come with the same aim — to learn how to recognize a heart attack and what to do if we encountered one.

The course, run by the voluntary association "Heart to Heart," an offshoot of the Meir Hospital's Heart Unit, would take about three hours of theory and two hours of practical work, after which we would emerge equipped with a basic knowledge of mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and external cardiac massage. Anyone who cares to apply is eligible to take the course, which is free. The waiting list is already long but everyone will be accommodated. The sense of mission amongst the "Heart to Heart" volunteers is extraordinary.

Dr. Kaplinsky, head of the Heart Unit, began dramatically by telling us that there were people walking around today who had died clinical deaths but had been revived because other people around at the time had known what to do.

He explained, with slides, the heart's functions and used simple imagery, such as comparing the blood supply to petrol in a car, so that even total ignoramuses on medical matters like myself could grasp the basic idea. Incidentally, although in Hebrew, the course can be easily followed by anyone who has been through an Ulpan. However it is

## Learning to save a life

By GLORIA DEUTSCH  
Special to The Jerusalem Post

a good idea to come equipped with some technical vocabulary like the Hebrew words for circulation, pulse and artery.

We were told what actually happens when a heart attack takes place — and that our job, in giving first aid, was to prevent biological death by providing artificial ventilation of the lungs and artificial circulation by pumping the heart externally. The time element was emphasized — the brain can survive for about four minutes without oxygen — which is sufficient to establish the rhythm of breathing and pumping until the ambulance can get to the victim and take over.

One of the slides (which are all in English) gave me a goose-pimple-producing thrill. It was the famous quotation from Kings II, 4, Chapter 34 which recounts how Elisha revived

a dead child. "And he went up and lay upon the child and put his mouth upon his mouth and his eyes upon his eyes and his hands upon his hands and he stretched himself upon the child and the flesh of the child waxed warm."

This could be taken as evidence that such life-saving techniques were known in Biblical times. How strange to think that doctors have only been practising them for the last 15-18 years.

The practical work followed. We were all handed a rubber mask and shown how to give mouth-to-mouth respiration on a life-sized dummy which was equipped with dials to register whether we were doing it properly or not. We were shown the technique of external cardiac massage and all agreed that it was physically exhausting but if it were ever used we would manage it somehow.

Since taking the course and learning about "Heart to Heart" activities I have become heart-conscious, making easy adjustments in our diet to reduce animal fats, giving up cigarettes and trying to get more exercise than previously when the most active part of me was my right leg moving from accelerator to brake. Whatever can be done to reduce the risks of being struck down by killer Number One (heart disease kills twice as many people as cancer) should be done. "Heart to Heart" is on hand to help. The address in my neighbourhood is F.O.B. 38, Kfar-Sava.

## Tycoon 'thirties

CINEMA / Ben Haryem

THE LAST TYCOON. Poet Kazan, Tel Aviv. Based on the novel by F. Scott Fitzgerald. Screenplay by Harold Pinter. Directed by Elia Kazan. Starring Robert De Niro, Tony Curtis, Robert Mitchum, Jeanne Moreau, Jack Nicholson and others. U.S.A., 1976.

WHEN A FILM is made from a famous novel, the movie automatically becomes famous, and tends to be judged by audiences in terms of the original novel. This is unfair to the film-maker because the novel is usually only a take-off point for the movie and hardly ever fulfils the expectations of the audience who have come prepared with their own vision of the novel. A movie should be judged on its own merits. The question should be: "Is it a good movie?" not "Is it a good rendition of the novel?" Tchaikovsky's *Bowen and Juliet* is not judged by its faithfulness to Shakespeare's play but on its own integral musical quality.

Irving Thalberg, the boy wonder who was production chief of MGM studios in Hollywood in the 1930's, was the model for F. Scott Fitzgerald's ultimate and unfinished novel, "The Last Tycoon."

Is "The Last Tycoon" a good movie? The answer lies in the

credibility of the great Monroe Stahr (Robert De Niro) who falls in love with an unknown little girl who resembles his dead wife Minna Davis, a famous movie star. (In real life Irving Thalberg was married to Norma Shearer who outlived him. He died in 1936 at age 37.)

Robert De Niro's personification of Monroe Stahr is taut and undisplayed, but the young girl who turns his head, Kathleen Moore (played by Ingrid Boulting of Boulting Bros. fame) is wooden and unexciting. It is hard to believe that a great movie executive would fall for such a dull, empty-faced girl even if she reminded him of his dead wife. He pursues her in spite of her mysterious, rejecting, withdrawn behaviour which is inexplicable and exasperating, and is so obsessed by her that he loses the power game at the studio board of directors' meeting. Pure huttered popcorn!

Elia Kazan is known as an actors' director. His forte is not cinematic but squeezing great performances out of unknown actors (notably Marlon Brando and James Dean). In this case, Kazan's powers must be on the wane — for what he squeezed out of Ingrid Boulting has the flavour of



Robert De Niro dancing with Ingrid Boulting

old toothpaste. And what he coaxes out of Harold Pinter's anaemic dialogue has the texture of pause upon pause upon pause. Pinter is famous for the pauses in his plays and other writings; meaningless, un-pregnant pauses, counterpoints to his sparse monosyllabic repetitive dialogue — but here it is totally out of

keeping with Hollywood of the 1930s. However, as far as set decoration, this movie has the best collection of 1930s Packard convertibles, 1930s desk intercoms and telephone receivers, 1930s sunsets and shrubbery, and Tony Curtis and Jeanne Moreau sporting nostalgic 1930s moustaches, or is it lipstick?

## Lucky find

THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS/ Joanna Yehiel

FLICK open the pages of any English women's magazine and you'll find the editors concerned with buying on a budget; just like us. They evidence it with strings of recipes that the same magazine published back in World War II — "bread and butter pudding" is a favourite.

Here, our preoccupation with buying more cheaply has shown itself in other ways. One of them, more obvious in the Capital where we don't have the instant buying of the Carmel Market, is the opening of a rash of second-hand shops.

As I don't deal in furniture, I have ignored any new dealer this, necessary, branch, and concentrated on a few second-hand clothes dealers. One of the newest, which started on its way some three months ago, is Rolsail and Foyfai (in its Latin-script, more or less), at Shomzion Hamalka 12 (at the end of a narrow passage-way).

"He opens the shop when he feels like it," I was warned. But I was lucky enough to find the shop — actually more a stall — open and owner Gadi busy at his ancient sewing machine.

"Well, we do have opening hours — 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 4 to 7 from Sunday to Thursday, 10 to 2 on Friday," Gadi told me, but he made it obvious that shop opening was very flexible.

It was the flexibility that made Gadi leave his job at the National Insurance Institute for the more convivial atmosphere of the shop, where potential buyers, sellers (he sells clothes on commission — "50-50") and friends congregate in the narrow space.

Prices are very low — I bought jeans for my child for IL5 and saw shirts for less than that. Unlike many of the other second-hand shops, Gadi does not do repairs or wash clothes before putting them on sale — that's up to the buyer. "Most of what we sell here is for children, youth... and people a little older than that," Gadi said. A glance at the racks showed an array of jeans, embroidered cotton or plaid flannel shirts, a few dresses, lots of skirts, a hat-stand of hats, and a rack



of shoes. In fact, this is more on the lines of "alte zachen" than going under any pretence of being a "nearby new" shop. But if you like the well-worn, washed-out look that new clothes take so long to acquire, or you're simply looking for a bargain, this may be just the place.

KITAN has been running a lot of huge advertisements for their summer "dresses," showing simple cotton prints from IL173 up. I dropped into their Jerusalem shop, almost opposite Rolsail and Foyfai, at Shomzion Hamalka 13.

It's true — you can get a dress for only a little above IL50. Cut is simple — boat-necked combined with fairly full skirt, or strapped sundress with straight skirt, and fabric is either plain cotton or a cotton-polyester mix. Prints are pleasing if not exciting — white on dark blue, red or black — or there is a range of more expensive white cotton denim dresses and culotte-dresses.

None of these clothes would win prizes for original design, but if you're looking for a cotton dress to wear out shopping (although not to promenade along Dizengoff St.) you could do much worse than investing in a Kitan dress, to take you coolly through the summer months. See them also at Shekem, Kolbo-Shalom and Hamashbir.

IF THE ZIONISTS failed to achieve more than they did between the Balfour Declaration of 1917 and the White Paper of 1939 which was intended to put an end to their aspirations, it was because the Zionist Movement failed to promote a mass emigration of Jews to Palestine. This was "a moral and ideological failure" for the Zionist movement, Eliahu Blum notes in his preface to "Halutzim ha'yinu b'Russia" (We were pioneers in Russia) edited by Yehuda Erez and published last year by Am Oved-Tarbut ve'Hinuch.

All parties and components of the Zionist Organization must share the blame. Their members did not see in Zionism a challenge to themselves to emigrate to Palestine and to serve as an example to others. "The Jewish communities in the Diaspora did not consider Zionism as a revolutionary movement aimed at solving the Jewish people's problems by moving it en masse to Eretz Yisrael. Like any other group of people, they felt no obligation to practise what they preached." The Arabs, Eliahu notes, were fully aware of this Zionist handicap and were able to pressure the Mandatory government, by political moves and violence, to reneg on the British Government's promise to the Jewish people.

Grossly oversimplified as it is, Eliahu's statement is basically true. The stream of exiles returning to their homeland was made up of unrelated individuals, each one struggling on through his own Odyssey on the way to Palestine. A national atavism led people to expect the reappearance of somebody of the stature of Moses, a man who would drive the whole nation home through parted seas. What happened in reality was that men of deep conviction had to use their brains and take risks to reach the Promised Land by devious ways.

The "Halutzim" organization in war-ridden Russia envisaged some organized means of bringing about the Exodus. But the odds were against it. Only during the short-lived "Kerenkist" republic, between February and October, 1917, was it possible to develop some sort of concerted action among the Jewish youth. The response was encouraging, the circumstances were not. The Bolshevik revolution put an end to Zionist activity. The leaders of "Halutzim" were rounded up and "liquidated" in one way or another.

## 'We were pioneers in Russia'

WRITERS AND READERS  
By Sraya Shapiro

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## Keren Yaldenu Bible quiz for kids

By JUDY SIEGEL  
Jerusalem Post Reporter  
YOU don't have to be religious to be well versed in the Bible, according to Keren Yaldenu, which this week held its first national Bible quiz for children who attend its after-school activities.

Although all of the boys among the 600 children who watched the contest in Jerusalem's Beit Ha'am were kippot, only about half of the youngsters came from religious homes. All of them, nevertheless, were interested enough in trying out for the competition to spend several hours every week poring over the Bible.

Nissim Amar, a 14-year-old from Ashdod, won first prize and IL500 with his near-perfect score of 64

points; Yitzhak Alkoby of Rehovot, who has 10 brothers and sisters, was in second place, followed by Shimon Dayan, also of a large family, from Safad.

The 47 finalists, representing 25 of the organization's Tikvatenu youth centres, answered so surely and swiftly that they seemed potentially good candidates for future International Youth Bible Quizzes, held annually on Independence Day. Keren Yaldenu plans to make its Bible quiz an annual event.

"Many of the children who voluntarily attend our classes after school come from large families and don't have a quiet place to study at home," said Rabbi Isidore Hollander, director of the independent, non-political

chain of youth centres. "Some of the youngsters who came to the quiz had never been to Jerusalem before." Before assembling at Beit Ha'am, they were greeted at the Western Wall by Sephardi Chief Rabbi Ovadia Yosef and recited the minna prayers.

## Computer tutors

By LEA LEVAVI  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Computers may replace private tutors in helping disadvantaged children learn maths, if an experimental project now being carried on by the Centre for Educational Technology becomes standard procedure in the schools.

For several months, over 200 primary school pupils from disadvantaged schools in the Tel Aviv area have been visiting the centre's Ramat Aviv headquarters to practise, with the help of a "teaching machine," the maths learned in class. Of course, the computer does not really teach. What it does do is help the pupil practise what he has learned by giving him immediate feedback on whether his answer is right or wrong. The machine is also programmed to raise or lower the level of problems according to the pupil's progress or lack of it.

Today, tutoring is still used when a pupil in fifth grade can do only first grade maths or when the computer signals the teacher in the "maths laboratory" that a particular pupil is consistently having trouble with a specific kind of mathematical operation. However, another unit in the centre is preparing individualized programmed learning material so that eventually pupils will be able to teach themselves in most cases.

"The children solve many more problems in front of the computer terminal than they would if you gave them the same examples to solve with pencil and paper in the classroom," said Dr. Yonah Pelles, director of the centre. "The immediate feedback challenges them. After each answer, they get a record of their score, how many right or wrong answers they have so far out of the total, and keeping a good score becomes a motivational force."

The students usually work with the machine for ten-minute sessions,

though experiments in the U.S. have shown that 20-minute sessions are possible.

The importance of the project will depend, of course, on whether it reached beyond the small number of children being served today at the centre. An investment of \$45,000 is required to buy the equipment a school would need — a computer and 16 terminals so that 16 students at a time could use the maths laboratory. However, the centre, which is largely funded by the Rothschild Foundation which established it, will rent the equipment at IL25,000 a year to any local authority which is interested.

"The teacher in the classroom can only work with the average pupil because he cannot possibly prepare different examples for each of 40 children," explained Dr. Luis Ostin, director of the project. "Computers can help the children at both extremes. The gifted pupil can go ahead at his own pace, but we're not as worried about him as we are about the pupil at the other end of the scale who needs help."

One fourth grader who comes to the centre spent the first six lessons banging on the terminal's typewriter keys instead of doing the examples. Because the machine is programmed to lower the level when a certain number of problems is incorrectly answered, or not answered at all, the computer lowered this boy to first grade work while he played with the keyboard. When he saw problems he knew how to answer (the first grade problems involve recognizing numbers or counting how many times a given figure appears on the screen), he started to answer. Today he is doing second grade work. "Experience has shown that many disadvantaged children learn half a year of maths for every year they are in school. With computers, they can learn up to two years of maths for every year of schooling."

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06:50	LY			11:45-14:15 CP							
06:50	LY			11:45-12:55	14:30						
MON 07:40	CP	10:40-14:40 CP		17:00-18:15		19:55					
07:10	LY		10:35-11:45 CP	14:35-16:15 CP		15:00					
09:40	LY			14:35-19:00 CP		19:55					
09:40	LY				14:45		19:55-20:40			21:05	
06:30	LY			13:05-18:00 RL	19:20						
TUE 08:10	RL			13:05-14:15 RL		16:10			15:00-16:00	16:15	
08:10	RL			13:05-14:15 CP							
08:10	RL			17:00-18:15		19:55					
WED 07:40	CP	10:40-14:40 CP		17:00-18:15		19:55					
07:10	LY		10:35-11:45 CP	14:35-16:15 CP		15:00					
09:40	LY			14:35-19:00 CP		19:55					
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08:10	RL			13:05-14:15 CP							
FRI 07:10	LY		10:35-11:45 CP	12:50-14:05		16:40					
SAT 05:50	LY			17:00-18:15		19:55					
08:20	SP			13:20-18:15 CP		15:55					
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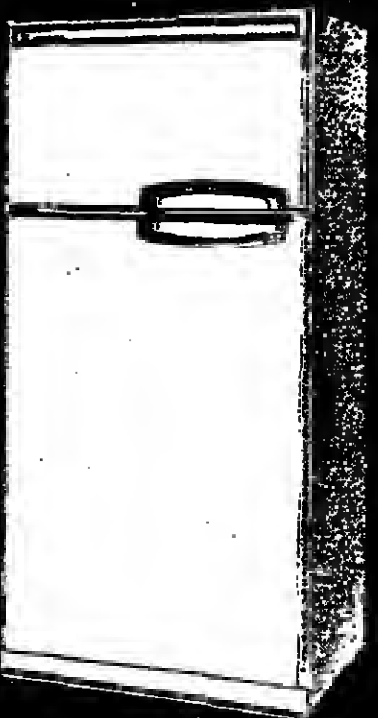
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BUSINESS & FINANCE

TEL AVIV STOCKS

Market rebound continues

TEL AVIV. — The share market rebound continued for another session yesterday, although the trading volume shrank noticeably. Financials continued to be the bellwether of the market.

Oscar Habityashvili (reg.) continued to advance, posting a seven-point gain to 325. Union Bank options again were a strong feature on an eight-point gain to 368. The shares were one and a half better at 461.5. D.B. Bank Leumi and Hapoalim traded unchanged.

Among mortgage bank shares the picture brightened. Shikun "B" appeared on the most active issues list and gained five to 249. General mortgage bank shares were up 273 while Tefahot was a 10-point winner at 383. Insurance shares were mixed.

Archev was 13.5 better at 709.5 and Hasehvi gained six to 488. However, Shikun was "sellers only" and was marked down to 1,140. Taur traded unchanged at 620.

Delek was 15 ahead at 900. Israel Oil Storage ILIO gained 30 to 653 but the ILI shares were 96 lower at 150. Israel Electric again reached the 600 mark on a 10-point jump.

Real estate and land development continued to draw investment demand. Africa-Israel ILIO was 19 better at 585. Yisro bounced back from recent profit-taking and was a 12-point winner at 223.5. Neot-Aviv gained 13 to 363. The market is facing a minority shareholders' suit.

Pe-Or gained 18 to 896. Rascos was ahead by four at 243 and the common stock out two points to move to 219.

Industrials performed well in the favorable market. Elco ILI.5 reached 21 to 430. Electra ILI was "buyers only" and pegged at 286.5. The ILI shares advanced by 19 to 89. The attendant options jumped

by 20 to 270. Ata "C", an institutional favorite, gained 10 to 213. Lewin-Epstein gained 17 to 340. Elite added on 13 to 438. Shemen was "buyers only" and was fixed at 373.

Investment companies had their share of advancing issues. Elern was 11 ahead at 426. Amisgar as a result of a "buyers only" situation was marked up to 1,045. Ampa reached 243 after a 13-point gain. Leumi Investments was four ahead at 277. Jordan Exploration continued to rise and closed at 1,140 after a 110-point move. The options were even stronger as they surged 180 points to 3,020.

Cla Investments put in a stellar performance. In the opening round the shares were "buyers only" and fixed at 251. In the variables they continued to run another 12.5 points to 283.5. Piryon was unchanged at 650. Rumours circulate that the small investment company will shortly announce a favourable balance sheet and will issue bonus shares.

The Nativ Investment dollar was unchanged at ILI.99. The index-linked bond market continued to limp along with price changes being nominal and volume a low ILI.5m.

The General Index of Share Prices rose by 0.90 per cent to 132.89.

Most active issues

Shikun "B"	249 +5.0	IL296,800
(bearer)		
Hapoalim		
(reg.)	326 n.c.	IL266,400
IDB		
pref. "A"	151.5 n.c.	IL227,300
Shares traded:		IL24n.
Bonds:		IL5m.
Noted:		IL1.98 n.c.
Turnover:		\$221,000
(Demand or Offer figures unavailable today)		



## A matter of compensation

EMBOLDENED by President Carter's official endorsement of the claim of those Palestinians who abandoned Israel in 1948, to compensation for "losses they have suffered," President Sadat has now put in a \$2.1b. claim for the Abu Rodeis oil pumped by Israel between 1967 and 1975. He has also served notice that, once the Geneva conference is back in session, he will demand reparations, in an amount as yet unspecified, for property allegedly damaged by Israel in the area of the Suez Canal during the years of occupation.

The Egyptian chief-of-state will unquestionably be within his rights. He should, however, be aware that when peace talks are at long last started in earnest, the Israeli team is likely to come up with some rather huge counter-claims.

These claims will, in all likelihood, date back to May 15, 1948, when Egyptian troops, in open defiance of the United Nations, invaded the territory of the nascent State of Israel, and went on to ravage it — until forced to pull back, and finally to sign an armistice. They will include the damage, fully intended, caused by the economic warfare initiated by Egypt after the conclusion of the armistice, and carried on in complete disregard of the historic resolution of the Security Council of September, 1951, which laid down that Egypt was not entitled to consider itself in a "state of war" with Israel.

Contemptuously waving aside that historic resolution — just as it had done to the General Assembly's partition resolution of November 29, 1947 — Egypt kept the Suez Canal closed to Israeli-connected shipping as long as it could. This has cost Israel dearly. So has the economic boycott, originated by Egypt, not only of Israeli firms but of all firms anywhere having anything to do with Israel.

For these economic losses, due to the patently illegal Egyptian practices, a plea for compensation will surely be entered. It is a pity that no attempt has yet been made to compute the amount, but it must greatly exceed any conceivable Egyptian claim.

This, apart from any reparation that may be asked for direct military losses due to action by Egyptian regular or "irregular" troops in the course of the unlawfully maintained state of belligerence over a period of nearly three decades.

Another matter that this Israel delegation to peace talks will undoubtedly raise should concern compensations for the forcibly abandoned, and eventually confiscated, properties of Jews who had fled, or who had been allowed to leave, Arab lands — including Egypt — for Israel. Again, these are quite certain to considerably outweigh any claims that could be made on behalf of Palestinian Arabs for their abandoned properties in Israel.

## The change-over

THE CABINET'S welcome decision to raise the foreign currency allowance for travel abroad from \$450 to \$700 per trip serves as a reminder that the Likud is not yet in the saddle. The Alignment still is, and it has the delicate task of making up its mind how to handle its responsibilities during its last few weeks in office.

The task is delicate, because men who have suffered a sudden electoral reverse might be tempted into one of two attractive paths. They could abdicate from their duties and leave all decisions to their successors; or they might seek to tie their opponents' hands by presenting them with a series of faits accomplis.

The honourable course is to behave as Labour members would like the Likud to behave if the boot were on the other foot. The country must continue to be governed. That obligation has precedence over all the tactics of political warfare.

In order to govern properly, the authorities have to deal in a positive spirit with individual problems as they come up. Gad Ya'acobi deserves approval for taking (even though belatedly) the politically unpopular step of putting the Air Force personnel into the control towers at the strike-hampered civil airports.

The decision to go ahead with the purchase of the new Tel Aviv bus terminal is likewise justified. The Alignment is responsible for the monster structure that looms in Kikar Levisky, costly and unfinished. It must be completed. Those responsible for starting it have at least to devise (and sign) arrangements for settling its fate, one way or the other.

The travel allowance was increased tactfully, if again somewhat belatedly. The administration recognised at last that the previous allocation was farcical, and constituted an incentive to law-breaking. It resolved to ease the plight of present travellers by making a modest adjustment now, and letting the next cabinet determine just how high the allowance should be.

So much for what the Government is doing. What it should not do is start things that the next regime would be unwilling to carry through. This includes major issues of policy in foreign and in economic affairs.

In economic and particularly budgetary policy there is much to be done, but it is too late for new initiatives by the outgoing Finance Minister, as Mr. Rabinowitz realises.

The man designated to succeed him (assuming the Likud manages to form a government) will find a tabula rasa. A large budget deficit, prices still on the rise, and a stagnation in export during the first four months of 1977. Mr. Ehrlich will need to produce some bright ideas, and show determination to implement them.

# THE DAYAN NOMINATION: TWO VIEWS

## I will not have Dayan speaking for me'

NEVER has such a spontaneous wave of vehement protest over a political appointment washed across the face of Israel's politics. What do so many find repulsive in the Dayan Affair? The answer does not begin with the Yom Kippur War. Dayan's undoing is the tragic flaw in his character.

There is, and indeed there should be, a line between private and public morality. A public figure has the right to his private life. Gossip, rumours, and smears based on the peccadilloes of this or that leader are reprehensible and often unfair. On condition, of course, that the public figure attempts to live his (or her) life in privacy.

Dayan has never tried to conceal the personal details of his life. He has not distinguished between

The appointment of Moshe Dayan as the country's next Foreign Minister is an error of heroic proportions, says

AVRAHAM AVI-HAI, who urges Menahem Begin to reconsider and rescind it.

hypocrisy, which he doubtless despises, and the sheltering wall of privacy. As a result, he has made too many people vicarious participants in his private affairs. Dayan invaded our privacy by imposing his lack of respect for his own privacy upon us.

Ben-Gurion's dictum on Dayan's immodesty was both un-Jewish and undemocratic: one does not judge a person like Dayan by conventional standards. This was the same Ben-Gurion whose favourite Biblical

quotation was that "There shall be one law unto you..." He probably saw Dayan as a surrogate and heir; but by committing violence on his own principles, he erred gravely. And it was an error for which Israel would eventually pay a heavy price.

DAYAN looks down on the herd and on conventions, and in so doing reveals his flawed sense of democracy. All men are equal before the law: the law governing behaviour in traffic, the law govern-

ing behaviour at archaeological digs. It was this disrespect for others, their opinions and their rights, that doubly prompted the kindly Levi Eshkol to refer to Dayan as "Abu Jildeh," the legendary Arab highwayman.

Dayan's total shamelessness was exposed by the Yom Kippur War. One fact about that war is incontrovertible. The Army was not ready; stocks and stores were in disarray. In the long run, failing to be prepared for war was a more serious

sin than deciding not to mobilize or incorrectly gauging Arab intentions. The delayed call-up was a decision shared by others; the misjudgement, however tragic, was one that any intelligent leader might make.

But obviously Dayan had not done his job as minister when it came to sheer logistical organization. He had dealt with "high policy," had made resounding statements, had cut s dashing — if unfriendly and sullen — figure. But he had neglected his real and basic job — the one the public had entrusted him with. The least he owed himself and the people was to resign.

At this point, the hero of the 1956 Sinai Campaign, a grown man and a world figure, demonstrated utter civic cowardice. He hid behind Mr. Meir's skirts, and Mrs. Meir would not let him resign. When the Agranat Report damned him, as it were, with faint praise, he again shirked his duty. He permitted the blame to fall on the shoulders of subordinates, for whose actions he was responsible before the law. Shamelessly he let his underlings be crushed, while he sought to clear himself with legalistic interpretations.

IN THE HIERARCHY of those who speak in our name, the Foreign Minister ranks third in theory, and second in fact. If one discounts the President, whose role is after all quite limited, the Foreign Minister comes directly after the Premier in representing us to the world.

The thought that Dayan could even be considered for the position of Chairman of the Jewish Agency was degrading to many. Making Dayan Foreign Minister would be worse. Not only would Dayan speak to the Jewish family, but to the entire family of nations. And in our name!

I will not have Dayan speaking for me. His political immorality has exceeded every limit. He lost his right to be a minister years ago. Now he has lost his right to the mandate he received as a Labour candidate for the Knesset. In the name of decency, Dayan should fade from the Israeli political scene.

But that is not to be, if Menahem Begin sticks to his decision. The reason evidently lies in Begin's long search for a legitimization in history which has no longer requires. That lady of the barbed pen, Sylvia Keshet, wrote a splendid column celebrating the Weizman-Begin nuptials when Ezer Weizman joined Herut. Begin's historical triumph, she pointed out, was to co-opt the most legitimate Zionist name, that of the long-time President of the World Zionist Organization and Israel's first head of State, into the ranks of the party created by the so-called "dissident" IZL.

Now to win over a Dayan, another son of the founders, but also one from the very heart of the Labour family, would be a coup indeed.

HOW IRONICAL, though, that Begin should make the very same mistake that his erstwhile arch-rival, Ben-Gurion, made, and overlook the serious flaws in Dayan's character in so doing. Begin, who has been Israel's greatest parliamentarian, and whose modesty and honour — in private no less than in public life — are examples well worth emulating, has made an error of heroic proportions.

All Israelis of good will, not hindered by old scores and by partisan loyalty, must realize that the Begin government comes to power at a crucial time. Those of us who are ready to give Mr. Begin an initial period of grace should not see his attempt to by-pass his own colleagues as merely a political move.

Mr. Begin's patriotism does not need a seal of approval from the press. His move to ensure the succession to Likud leadership and to provide an "eminent" figure to the Foreign Ministry was based on patriotic motives; but it was out of keeping with the new Israeli self-image.

A frank admission that he miscalculated can only enhance Begin's reputation for honesty. Dr. Avi-Hai served in senior posts in the office of Prime Ministers Ben-Gurion and Eshkol. He now teaches political studies at Bar-Ilan University.

## If he succeeds, the accusations will be forgotten'

THE FURORE that developed around Mr. Begin's proposal to name Moshe Dayan to the Foreign Ministry is one of the first good examples of what was meant by saying that the idea of a Begin government "will take a lot of getting used to."

Most of the criticism of the suggested Dayan appointment — with the exception of the pointing of would-be foreign ministers in the Likud — seems to be coming from those among us who have still not fully resigned themselves to Mr. Begin as our next prime minister, and to the Likud as our government party.

To be sure, almost everything said about Mr. Dayan's penchant for contemptuous amorality (see the adjoining article) is close enough to the truth to be deeply disturbing. It is interesting, however, that nearly none of these points, nor those touching on Dayan's direct responsibility for the debacle of the Yom Kippur War, were pressed home with such vociferous tenacity when the Labour Party surrendered to Dayan's blackmail on the eve of the submission of its Knesset list.

Culping down the notion of a Begin government requires an acceptance of the right of the apparent Prime Minister-designate to name the members of his own team. Recognition of this right should be accompanied by a readiness to take the political risks involved.

I agree with much of the criticism levelled against Dayan in regard to his responsibility for the initial

Criticism of Moshe Dayan's political liberalism, says YOSEF GOELL, does not affect the argument that he is probably the best choice that Mr. Begin could make under the circumstances.

failures of the Yom Kippur War and for the political promiscuity he exhibited in jumping from one party bed to another (and in such unseemly haste after his recent rape of Labour).

But as long as Mr. Begin and the Likud are prepared to take the political risk of clasping Mr. Dayan to their bosom, I believe it constitutes progress in Israeli political behaviour to have a Prime Minister designate assert his prerogative in naming his foreign minister.

I WOULD ADD that such a practice is certainly to be preferred to the one that accompanied Mr. Peres's forced acquiescence in the naming of Yigal Allon to the Defence Ministry, on the prehistoric assumption of a Labour victory in the elections. An additional point in favour of the selection of Dayan is that the leading foreign policy team of Begin-Weizman-Dayan would be more of a piece than the hopelessly divided Rabin-Peres-Allon triumvirate of the recent government.

This can be a crucial point in the difficult days that are already upon us.

The most telling point in favour of the Dayan appointment is that he

will in all likelihood make a better foreign minister in the present circumstances than others who were proposed for the post from within the Likud. Depending upon one's political views there are other personalities that could also be considered as likely candidates for foreign minister.

The major disadvantage that attaches to them is the fact that they could not possibly work within the framework of Begin's foreign policy. Critics who were hoping for such a foreign minister were in effect hoping for a politically improbable appointment that would undo the discomfiting fact of a Begin premiership.

Dayan was selected primarily because his views on the major foreign policy issues are as close to Mr. Begin's as is humanly possible. The differences between the two are largely ones of style and tactics. Begin's selection of Dayan for the post — these differences notwithstanding — in fact provides the first glimpse of hope for some measure of flexibility in the formulation, articulation and execution of the new government's foreign policy.

## READERS' LETTERS

### THE KATZ MISSION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir — As one who has closely observed and written extensively about the workings of the American Jewish community, I must take strong exception to your editorial of May 25 concerning the Katz mission.

You imply that American Jews do not support the territorial policies of Mr. Begin, yet nowhere do you offer a shred of evidence to support this thesis. The reason for your omission of supportive data is obvious, your views have no basis in fact, but rather reflect the self-delusional feeling of the Labour government and its American Jewish organizational establishment allies.

To talk with grass roots Jews throughout America — "the man in the street" if you will — can only conclude that the overwhelming number of identified Jews have great respect and affection for Mr. Begin and, more important, believe a maximalist position on the territories to be both prudent and necessary. Mr. Begin will be able to count on the support of these Jews who will surely make themselves heard in Congress and the Carter administration. One could only wish that the Jewish establishment leadership would also give its wholehearted support to the new Israeli government, but it is likely that this paper tiger, so carefully courted and over-estimated by the

Labour government, will continue to reflect the weakness and lack of will on things crucially Jewish so long a hallmark of its operations.

Instead of raising unfounded objections to the Katz mission, one would have thought that The Post would welcome the opportunity to clear the air and still the American media's hysterical reaction to the Likud victory.

The Katz mission is a reality, no editorial is going to change this. In a larger sense, I would hope The Post, as a major representative of the Israeli media, would endorse Mr. Begin's decision to establish a Ministry of Overseas Information. Such a Ministry can go a long way toward improving the present government's inadequate information effort. Surely American Jews, hopeful of improving Israel's image, will applaud the creation of the Ministry.

GERALD S. STROBER, Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee of New York Concerned Americans

### PROLIFERATION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir — If the United States had the same kind of political parties as Israel, she would have almost 1,500 parties (with the Jews alone having 37)!

Just imagine how much television time they would need!

## Dry Bones



HOW IRONICAL, though, that Begin should make the very same mistake that his erstwhile arch-rival, Ben-Gurion, made, and overlook the serious flaws in Dayan's character in so doing. Begin, who has been Israel's greatest parliamentarian, and whose modesty and honour — in private no less than in public life — are examples well worth emulating, has made an error of heroic proportions.

All Israelis of good will, not hindered by old scores and by partisan loyalty, must realize that the Begin government comes to power at a crucial time. Those of us who are ready to give Mr. Begin an initial period of grace should not see his attempt to by-pass his own colleagues as merely a political move.

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**Programme**

**TUESDAY, May 31, 1977**

9.00 a.m. Registration

10.00 a.m. Formal Opening and Addresses

First Session  
Chairman: Mr. D. HACKMEY, Chairman of the Seminar, Chairman of the Israel Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.

10.30 a.m. Mr. R. HAHN  
Munich Reinsurance Company  
Machinery Breakdown and Electronic Equipment Insurance

Second Session  
Chairman: Mr. S. P. LUSTIG  
Managing Director of Sela Insurance Co. Ltd.

2.30 p.m. Mr. M. BOMMELI  
Swiss Reinsurance Company  
Loss of Profits in Machinery Breakdown Insurance

**WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1977**

Third Session  
Chairman: Mr. A. ROM  
Deputy Chairman Israel Insurance Association  
General Manager of Migdal-Binyan Insurance Co. Ltd.

9.30 p.m. Dr. H. TIEDEMANN  
Swiss Reinsurance Company  
Risk Management in Engineering Branches

**Thursday, June 2, 1977**

Fourth Session  
Chairman: Mr. S. JANNAI  
General Manager of the Israel Reinsurance Company

2.30 p.m. Mr. P. J. ABBOT  
National Vulcan Engineering Insurance  
What we Find, Risk Inspection Including N.D.T. (Non-Destructive Testing)

**THURSDAY, June 2, 1977**

Fifth Session  
Chairman: Mr. S. ELIAHU  
Managing Director of Eshkol Insurance Co. Ltd.

9.30 a.m. Mr. A. MELTZER, Adv.  
Liabilities in Engineering Insurance

11.00 a.m. Mr. J. MARCUS, Eng.  
Risk Surveys and Loss Adjustment in Engineering Insurance

Sixth Session  
Chairman: Dr. J. GRUENGARD  
Managing Director of Migdal-Binyan Insurance Co. Ltd.

2.30 p.m. Panel Discussion  
Mr. P. J. ABBOT  
Mr. M. Bommeli  
Mr. B. R. Chadwick  
Mr. R. Hahn, Mr. K. Y. Landman-Karny, Eng. J. Marcus, Mr. A. Meltzer, Adv. Dr. H. Tiedemann

Israel Insurance Association, 113 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv.